

THE JASPER WEEKLY COURIER.

VOL. 10.

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NO. 15.

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DUBOIS COUNTY, INDIANA, BY
CLEMENT DOANE.
OFFICE—ON WEST MAIN STREET.

TERMS—STRICTLY IN ADVANCE:
Single Subscription, for fifty Nos., \$1 50
For six months, 1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
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Each subsequent insertion, 75 cts

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A fraction over even square or squares,
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paid in advance.

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For County " " 2.50
For District, Circuit, or State, 5.00

EXTRA BUSINESS.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
And Notary Public.

Jasper Ind.,
Will practice in all the Courts of
Dubois and Perry Counties, Indiana.
July 19, 1867-1v

Clement Doane,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
JASPER, INDIANA.

Will attend promptly to any business
entrusted to him in any of the courts
of Dubois county. Office in the Courthouse,
building, on West street.

G. T. B. Carr,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
JASPER, INDIANA.

Will practice in all the Courts of Dubois
and adjoining counties.

Office on the South side of the Public
Square, Sept. 20 '67.

F. H. HUN & CO.
FORWARDING & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS.

PROV. IND.
DEALERS IN

Produce, Butter, Eggs and Lard.
Lower Wharf, Boat D'rapers.

JASPER, INDIANA

Sept. 20 '67-6m

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
EAST MAIN STREET

Jasper, Ind.,
N. E. BOWING, Prop'r.

Having leased this house from Mr. Ser-
mersheim and having refitted and furnished
it, it is now open for the accommodation of
travelers and boarders. Being directly in
front of the Court House, and close to the
business portion of the town, it is a con-
venient stopping place, and the proprietor will
 spare no exertion to make his guests com-
fortable.

Good stabling and feed provided for
horses, with a careful Outler.

Joseph Truxler,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
HARNESS AND SADDLES,
South East Corner of the Public Square
JASPER, IND.

OFFERS his thanks to the citizens of Du-
bois county and vicinity for their past
patronage, and solicits a continuance and
extension of the same, feeling confident that
he can make it to the interest of persons in
want of any thing in his line to deal with
him, as his motto is "small profits and quick
sales." [May 15, '62.]

CH. ULRICH,
SIGAR MANUFACTURER.
East Side of the Public Square,
JASPER, INDIANA.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public
that he is prepared to manufacture
cigars of all kinds in the best style to order,
on commission, or for cash. A good stock
of all kinds of cigars constantly on hand
and for sale on reasonable terms.
July 26, 1867-1f **CH. ULRICH**

C. STEGE, H. REILING, J. H. HAXTHAUSEN
STEGE, REILING & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions, Teas,
TOBACCO, CIGARS,
MARKET STREET,

North Side, between Second and Third Sts.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

P. S.—Prompt attention to orders from the
country. sep. 12, 1863 1f.

Old Memories.

The moss was springing at my feet,
The branches, budding, overhead,
The brook was purring, low and sweet,
I stopped to list to what it said.
For, ah! it murmured in my ears
Full many a word of import deep,
That brought me back from early years—
Memories that made me pause and weep.

It stirred oblivion in my heart,
And bursting from its long confine,
Memory came forth to do her part
In torturing this poor heart of mine.
It brought me shining locks and fair,
Brown locks, and raven each a gem;
Each found a tongue, and through the air
Long silent voices breathed again.

Ah! springing moss and bursting bud,
Twin moss and bud of that long May,
When hand in hand through this old wood
We wandered culling all the day
The woodland flowers which swiftly grew
To graceful garlands skillful made,
And bending o'er the brook to view
Our laurels, sighed that they must fade.

Ah! murmuring stream thy voice was then
The sweetest music to my ears;
Why art thou singing o'er again
The melody of other years?
Or if thou wilt, thy sad refrain
On give me from thy mirror face
The loved ones' features back again,
Reflected there in other days.

Misuse of Words.

Every one has noticed how often words
are misused when people are excited; the
following is an illustration.

"I will give notice," said a Rev. Doctor of
the vicinity in his pulpit, 'at the annual
meeting of the Maternal Society. It is to
be hoped that every member will be present,
and all mothers, married or single, are par-
ticularly invited. He meant, of course, 'all
ladies.' The same excellent gentleman
was illustrating a sermon on human greed
by the story of Esau. 'How many there
are my friends,' said he, 'impressively, even
among us, who would exchange their birth-
right for a pot of messes!' He saw a
smile stealing over the faces of his auditors
and repeated, with more emphasis, 'Yes,
even here, there are those who would ex-
change their birthright for a pot of sausage!'
He could not imagine why they looked so
amused about it.

As a dandy was wending his way
through a narrow passage, he met a pretty
girl, and said to her—

"Pray, my dear, what do you call this pas-
sage?"

"Balaam's passage," she replied.

"Ah, then," said he, "I am like Balaam—
stopped by an angel!"

"And I," rejoined the girl, as she brushed
past him, am like the angel—stopped by an
ass."

—A country paper says, "Wanted at this
office, an editor who can please everybody.

Also a foreman who can so arrange the pa-
per as to allow every man's advertisement
to head the column.

—A man passing through a gate-way in
the dark hit his nose against the post. "I
wish that post was in hell," said he. "Bet-
ter wish it somewhere else," coolly remarked
a bystander, "you might run against it again."

—One who ought to know says "that the
best remedy for baldness is to rub whisky
on your head until the hairs grow out, then
take it inwardly to clench the roots." He
has tried the "cleaching" part pretty effect-
ually.

—A fond mother in Boston, the other
day, determined to whip her unruly son, but
tempered justice with mercy by giving him
chloroform before administering the rod.

—An attorney on being called to account
for having acted unprofessionally in taking
less than the usual fees from his client
pleaded that he had taken all the man had.
He was thereupon honorably acquitted.

—Why are ladies out shopping like birds
on the wing? Because it takes them long
to settle on their purchase (perches)

—Clemens, the dramatist, was asked if he
knew Theodore Hook. "Yes," replied the wit,
"Hook and Eye are old associates."

—The ladies of Venice are to give Prince
Humbert's bride a set of coin jewelry.

Beauty of Negro Suffrage.

We take it no cool man of sense and in-
formation ever doubted that giving the
Southern negroes the right to vote was turn-
ing the elective franchise into a miserable
farce. The negroes are as a mass, voting
just as it was calculated by the promoters of
negro suffrage that they would vote. It was
expected they would be mere tools in the
hands of radical demagogues and swindlers,
and this expectation has been fully realized.
In Louisiana (as elsewhere) the negroes, as
programmed for them by their white 'friends'
march in columns to the polls, and, taking
possession, bar out white voters. It is stated
with the greatest probability, that many of
them voted two or three times. On the 18th,
there arrived in New Orleans 3,000 of them
to vote in the city. And every one of these
3,000 had already voted in the country.

Of the ignorance and debasement of these
negroes, many Northern people can form no
conception. But those of us who have a
better acquaintance with them understand
it well enough. White radical rascals tell
them that they (the rascals) are officers of
the Grand Army of the Republic,
which the negroes think is the United States
army. As such officers, they 'order' the
poor devils to vote in a particular way, and
induce them to commit perjury. When
caught in the act, the miserable creatures
excuse themselves in the way indicated in
the following dialogue:

"Now, massa, dat is not right. I see order-
ed to do dis."

"Well, who ordered you to do so?"

"Dem Army officers."

"What Army officers?"

"Dem officers down at Mr. Wermoth's."

"Where did you get this affidavit?"

"At my davy" (wondering what he means.)

"This paper with your name to it?"

"Oh! dat paper! down at Massa War-
moth's."

Ought a class of people, nine out of ten
of whom are like the poor black ignoramus,
and willing tool of rascals, who figures in
this colloquy, to be allowed the privilege of
voting? Is the elective franchise of so little
value and 'government among men' so
wretched a mockery of sense and reason,
that Americans should look on with com-
placency, while they are thus dragged
through mud and mire, and trampled under
the feet of a brutal herd?

—St. Louis Republican.

What a Workingman Thinks.

In a recent speech, Hon. John A. Bingham,
a member of Congress from Ohio, ex-
claimed, "think God there is no such thing
as equal taxation." Upon this a Montpelier
workingman, says the Argus, not formerly
a member of the Democratic party, com-
ments as follows:

"Of course Bingham and his party repre-
sent the bondholder who has his horses, his
carriages, his wine parties, his plate, his
hounds.

I am a workingman. I have my tin din-
ner pail, my tool chest, and my hard palms,
and tired bones at night, and my hasty
breakfast in the morning, a lean purse, and
a tax receipt at the end of the year.

When quarter day comes the bondholder
cuts off his coupons, and draws his interest,
and thanks God there is no such thing as
equal taxation.

I draw my purse and pay my rent.

And when the year is gone he counts up
his gains, rustles his bonds, and has a wine
supper. And when the year is gone, I look
at the great robber, the tax receipt, go to
bed with an aching heart, to dream of Dem-
ocratic times, light and equal taxation.

I shall vote for equal taxation, and down
with the party who "thank God that there is
no such thing as equal taxation."

—Congress can appropriate \$20,000 extra
for the support of the lazy and indolent ne-
groes of the District of Columbia, but "nary
red" for the poor whites, and yet it is the
white men of the country who are taxed to
pay the bill. Black is trump. —Indianapolis
Sentinel.

—Quite a sensation was created in matri-
monial circles at Corydon last week, by the
marriage of a youthful pair. The groom
has seen his seventy-six summers and the
lady her seventy-second.

—Brown, the other day, while looking at
the skeleton of a donkey, a very natural
quotation. "Ah!" said he, "we are fearfully
and wonderfully made."

Union White Boys in Blue.

We are glad to hear that arrangements
are on foot in this county, by the soldiers,
who are opposed to the revolutionary and
disunion acts of the present Radical dynam-
ity, to effect an organization of the White
Boys in Blue. Let it be accomplished with-
out delay—it is much needed.

In this connection, it is proper to state
the objects and aim of the White Boys in
Blue. We copy from an article in the In-
dianapolis Sentinel:

By many it is thought to be an organiza-
tion similar in character to the Grand Army
of the Republic, but in antagonism to its
partisan objects. The White Boys in Blue
have but one object in view, and that is the
political regeneration of the country. They
stand now just where they did when they
entered the service, and they are for main-
taining the principles and the objects which
were proclaimed by Congress for waging
the war and suppressing the rebellion.—
The whole purpose of the White Boys in
Blue is happily expressed in one paragraph
of their constitution:

"That as soldiers in the field, true to the
honor and the flag of our country in pre-
serving our Union against the assaults of
rebels in arms, we shall be equally true and
faithful at the ballot box, to save our coun-
try and flag from destruction at the hands
of Radicalism, and thus preserve and per-
petuate in civil life, that restoration of the
Union which we believed we had achieved
in military conflict."

While composed of soldiers the 'White
Boys in Blue' is a civic association. The
members will not be armed and equipped as
soldiers and they will only wear a badge to
distinguish them from other political orga-
nizations. Soldiers can best appreciate the
value of organization and discipline. In
political warfare these qualities are as ne-
cessary to the accomplishment of the end
as in military. But it will be an open or-
ganization, with their principles and pur-
poses boldly emblazoned on their banners.
Bound together by common political sym-
pathies, they will keep step to the music of
the Union, and uphold the glorious old Con-
stitution, framed by the wise and patriotic
men who achieved our independence as a
Nation, and established its foundation upon
the great principles of constitutional liberty.
And they hope to gather into their orga-
nization, not military or secret we again re-
peat, all soldiers who did not engage in the
war instigated alone by passion or resent-
ment, but for the purposes expressed by
Congress, not for conquest or subjugation,
or to interfere with the rights or the estab-
lished institutions of the States, but to main-
tain law and defend the supremacy of the
Constitution with the rights and equality of
the several States unimpaired. And we are
happy to state that under this broad plat-
form of justice, equality and constitutional
liberty impelled by devotion to the public
good, the organization is rapidly extending
throughout the State.

—Hon. John Hickman, of Pennsylvania,
now a member of the Pennsylvania Legisla-
ture, was formerly a member of Congress
from that State and is an able and distin-
guished radical leader. When such a man
gives utterance to such language as the fol-
lowing, which he did in a recent speech de-
livered in the Pennsylvania House of Repre-
sentatives, it is painfully indicative of the
ultimate purpose of the radical party:

"I may possibly see the day that I may
walk side by side with a colored woman. I
have seen a great many colored women that
I would rather walk with than a great many
white men."

It can no longer be concealed that the so-
cial as well as the political equality of
races is the goal at which radicalism aims.
It may be policy in the West to deny this
at present, like Governor Baker and the rad-
ical leaders and speakers denied in the can-
vass of 1866, that their party contemplated
the adoption of negro equality North or
South, but if they succeed in the fall elec-
tion they will as surely attempt to bring
about the social equality of the races as they
have established political equality wherever
they had the power.—Ind. Sentinel.

—The Illinois Radical Convention nom-
inated General J. M. Palmer for Governor,
Colonel J. Dougherty for Lieutenant Gov-
ernor, and John A. Logan for Congressman
at large. The delegation to the National
Convention were instructed to favor the
nomination of Gen Grant for the Presidency.

Death of Rev. James Brace.

Young Brace, whose melancholy death
we announced in our last issue, is worthy of
more than a passing notice. He was a
young man of the highest promise. With
talent almost amounting to genius, and a
character in which those most intimate with
him could see no fault, he had a physical
strength and vigor which might be the basis
of boundless energy. These endowments
were first improved by study and self-disci-
pline and then consecrated to the service
of Him who gave them. The fragrance of
piety was added to the natural loveliness of
youth. He chose the Christian ministry for
his profession, and in this choice were com-
bined, we doubt not, the conclusion of a
sound judgment and the impulse of an ar-
dent soul. Already he had entered upon his
duties in some of the lower offices recog-
nized in the Methodist Church, and his min-
istrations met with acceptance and no little
success among the people to whom he was
sent. The fervency of his speech gave
such an impulse to his sensible and weighty
discourse that few could entirely resist its
force. And the teaching of the pulpit en-
tered no detraction from his daily conver-
sation. The sincerity of his faith and the ele-
vation of his principles were amply sustain-
ed by the blamelessness of his life. Grave
enough for his office, cheerful as became
his age, he was equally respected and be-
loved by all who knew him. Alas! that so
much excellence should have been shown
us and then snatched away before the world
had profited by its possession.

The pain, the grief, the overwhelming
sense of the bereavement belong to his fam-
ily and those most nearly allied to him; but
the loss of so much promise is common; for
such capability for usefulness is bestowed
for the benefit of society, which suffers by
its untimely removal.—Vincennes Sun.

A Case Supposed.

Suppose the rebels who were in posses-
sion of both Houses of Congress, with a
large majority in the Senate, in the win-
ter of 1860-61, had had sense enough to stay
inside the Government they proposed to de-
stroy; and suppose they had passed a Ten-
ure-of-Office bill, extending the terms of
Cabinet officers and making them eight
years, and suppose Floyd, the traitor, had re-
mained in the office of Secretary of War,
and the Democratic Senate had refused to
confirm any Secretary Lincoln might have
appointed; and suppose Lincoln had had
confidence in the Supreme Court, and had
made an ad interim appointment, with the
purpose of raising a case, and had done this
in violation of the Tenure-of-Office Act,
would he have been guilty of a crime? The
present Tenure-of-Office Act extends the
term of a Cabinet officer one month beyond
the term of the President who appoints him.
Suppose this had been the law when Lin-
coln was inaugurated, and there had been
traitors in the Cabinet, should they have a
month of his term in which to destroy the
country? The Senate did not inquire of
Buchanan why he had appointed Joseph Holt,
of Kentucky, Secretary of War, ad interim,
and had not notified the Senate, then in
session, of his appointment; and Buchanan
told them plainly. Depend upon it the Sen-
ate has recently made gigantic strides in
power, and is asserting a practical suprema-
cy. How well this is in itself events are to
determine.—Wash. Cor. Cin. Com.

—In Australia a lady has given public no-
tice, by advertisement, that if her husband
does not appear in three months she means
to marry again.

—A woman in Brooklyn purchased a
quart of milk and found a small fish swim-
ming in it. The milk man stated he thought
the cow must have swallowed the fish.

—Isn't a woman wet enough with a cata-
ract in her eye, a waterfall on her head, a
creek in her back, forty springs in her skirt,
high tied shoes, and a notation in her head?

—Why is a mouse-trap like a house of
hospitality? Because the visitor is pressed
to remain.

—Why is Dick Yaker, of the Washington
rump, like poor bee? Because he's used to
get cornered.—New York Leader.

—Brazil, Clay county, is to have a large
graded school building.

—The 'social evils' are increasing and
rampant at Evansville.